MR. BLAINE'S BOOK.

AN ANALYTICAL REVIEW BY HON, GEO. C. GORHAM.

The Greeley Campaign-Political Bi ography of Carl Schurz-Rise, Fall and Progress of the Liberal Republicans-Mr. Blaine Whitewashes Them at the Expense of Respect for Grant's Memory-Blaine and Reid as Damon and Pythias.

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THE NATIONAL WHEY-TROUGH.
The most veiferous equealing over heard eround the national whey-trough was that which proceeded out of the so-called "Liberal which proceeded out of the so-called 'house,' and Bopublican' convention at Cincionatt in 1872, which nominated Hornes Greeley for the presidency. It was especially a spoils enterprise. True, it was attended by a few doctrinaires, and some lawyers of high respectability, who seem to have taken to amatour polities for recreation during a few weeks o rest from professional labor. But with such few exceptions, the gathering was made up of incurable officescekers, "unjust discharged serving men," unjufuential and neglected serving men," untilliential and neglected politicians, men who had for years sought political preferment in vain at the hands of their neighbors, men who had attained office and been removed for cause, cranks, zanies, and in short, the lame, the halt, and the blind of the political world.

of the political world.

It was made up of whoever chose to attend;
the states, however, were allowed to cast only the number of votes corresponding to their strength respectively in the electoral colleges. Delegates required neither constituencies nor credentials. A sore bend was audicient to se-cure a sur-

credentials. A sore head was sufficient to se-cure a seal.

If represented one other passion besides hun-ger, and that was harred—battred of Grant. It recognized no public enemy save him, and the Republican party which had answered his enuminators by everywhere instructing the delegates to the antional convention to vote for his renomination.

onions of the Liberal Movement.

It assumbled in pursission of a call made by
the Liberal Republicans of Missouri. This interestling political group was headed by Carl
Schurz, a political anarolist by birth and education, and was made up of claybank proslavery Regulalicans of the Blair type and
radicals like Gratz Brown, who grew conservalive in the ratio of the decline of their power
in the party. It required a mystic mind like
that of the philosophic Schurz to discover the
actural affinity between disfranchised rebels
and individual red. inot radicals who could no
longer carry the conventions of their own
party.

As that great political travesty known a "Liberal kepublicanism" had its birth in Missouri, and as Mr. Blatte gives merely a glimpse of its pedigree, it range be well to hore supply a more particular statement. He has a tenderness for the actors in the absurd adar, growing out of his own furtive and unavowed relations with the enemy, which gives him pause in discussing the Greeley campaign; the friends of Gen. Grant, of whom I was one of tax humblest, have not. We that have free nouns, it touches us not. Let the gailed jade wince, our withers are unavung." SCHURE'S POLITICAL BIOGRAPHY.

schule's Political Biognaphy.

Carl Schurz, the projector of laberalism and surjected reform, immigrated to the United States from Germany in 1852 at the age of 3t. Although he could not, under our laws, have become a citizen until 1867, he did not wait until that time before exhibiting his devotion to our institutions by becoming an alterman of Waterrown, Wis., and a county supervisor. In the fail of 1857, being then naturalised, he became the Republican candidate for licutenant governor of Wisconsin, but was defeated. It 1859 he sought the gubernatorial momination. came the Republican candidate for neutonant governor of Wisconsin, but was defeated. In 1809 be sought the gubernatorial nomination, and failed to receive it. In 1809 be took the stump for Lincoln, and in 1881 the railroad for Washington, at the time good things were being distributed. He was appointed minister of Spain March 28, 1881, resubed Madrid July 12, returned home Dec. 18 on three mosths leave of sheeme, and resigned in April following to enilst in the Union army as a brigadier general. After the war he became a Washington correspondent of the New York Tribon, and subsequently fild some editorial work on newspapers in Detroit and St. Louis, Wilco he migrated to Missouri in 1867 he found it a Republican state—made so by the disfranchizement, in 1801, of those of its etilsens who had gone to fight the basiles of the southern confederacy. These men had not the excuse of those who, from sincere political conviction, had "gone with their states" in obedience to the doctrine of paramount allegiance to the state; they rebelled against their states in order to rabel against their states in adocance from Missouri to SETTING HIS STAKES.

Mr. Schurz was a delegate from Missouri to the national Republican convention of 1993, and offered the following amendment to the platform reported from the committee on res-

obtitions:

"And we favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as the spirit of disloyality will die out, 'and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people."

This amendment was adopted without debate, and without objection. It was regarded rather as a rheterical adornment than as an nouncing any new policy on which there was or could be a division. If it could have been construed as an insperious demand for the unconditional removal of all disabilities at a fixed time in the future, or if it could have been distorted into a declaration that Mr. Schurz should have power to determine for the Republicans of Missouri the precise time when the swirt of disloyalty there should be the Republicans of Missouri the precise time when the spirit of dialoyalty there should be treated as dead, and robel entrauchisement people, it would not have received any vote-save that of its author. And yet Mr. Sohnrabaldy olaimed for it the latter constructive

holdly claimed for it the latter constructive within two years.

The Missouri legislature chosen at the presidential election that year had a United States senstor to elect. It was a Republican legislature. It elected Mr. Schurz. He could not have been elected but for the disfranchisement of the rebets, and he cheerfully accepted, as he had eagerly sought, this handsome share in the benefits derived from the prescription policy of the Unionists of Missouri.

policy of the Unionists of Alissouri.

He took his soat in the Senate March 4, 1860. As soon as he could master his natural difficience, to wif, on the 19th of the same month, he took the floor, amounced himself as a corruption doctor, declared the country to be terribly in need of certain reform nostrums which he was vending, and warned the patient to be ribly in need of certain renorm nonrums which he was vending, and warned the patient to beware of all imitations. With an artfulness which might have been borrowed from Mrs. Caudor in the "School for Scandal," he expressed his total disbelief in certain pretended rumors reflecting upon President Grant, which his hearers then heard, perhaps, for the first time.

line.
The debate was on a bill to repeal the tenure of office act. He was for suspending it until December. This would enable him to see whether the President would exercise the appointing power judiciously. If he did not, then he could refuse to vote for further suspension or repeat. He said:

then he could refuse to vote for further suspennion or repeal. He said:

"It is rumored, perhaps with a view of influencing our cause, that the President feels
very sensitive on this point, and that he will
make no removals unless the divil-tenure bilbe repealed instead of being uspended.

" I feel a deep concorn in the instinuations
which are diying hither and thither, tending to
artificially create an accribity of feeling where
there is no reason why harmony and good understanding should not prevail. Those, it
seems to me, are rendering the President of
the United States a very bad sorvice who represent him as indulying in a fir of temper about
what we regard as the plain discharge of our
duty. If they really want to make us believe,
and believe themselves, that the President
isguist his beiter judgment, will not make any
removais if we suspend instead of repealing
the tenure of office act, they must place, indeed, a very low estimate upon the soundness
of his understanding or upon the bonesty of
his purpose. I soleting declare that I could
lever for a moment believe in any of these
stories."

never for a moment believe in any of these stories."

These were not the words of a friend, nor even of one entertaining the kindly feeling which unoffending strangers inspire among people of ordinary humanity. They were such waspish words as are uttered by malefous goosties against those they desire to tinjure. If he did not believe the rumoes, why did he give them currency, by repeating them in the senate before the whole country?

What private gries he had I know not, but if he had none it was quite clear that he intended to have some as soon as possible. The conclusion that he was already the determined enemy of Grant, who had been Freddent but two weeks, could only be avoided by construing his rancorous works as warning and a notice that he did not intend to have the President citimate the value of his support too chemity. mate the value of his support no chesply.
Whether he had then already profibred his
aid to the President in the matter of the selec-tion of completent persons for the civil service,
I do not know. Probably not.

Later on he made suggestions which led to the referre of the service by the appointment of lifetime of the service by the appointment of lifetime of the service by the appointment of lifetime of the service of the appointment of lifetime of the service of the appointment of lifetime of the service of lifetime of lifetime of the service of the servic GETTING AT THE WREY-TROUGH

At the next session (1869-'70) he joined hands

with Mr. Summer in his raid upon Grent on the San Domingo question, and was counted an sotive enemy of the administration in general. THE REFUELICAN SPLIT IN MISSOURI.

can be many of the administration in general.

The political centronees in Missouri during the summer of 1800 exhibited a well-dufined plan to antagonize the Ropublican party by a coulition between the Democrats and such licepublicans as Mr. Schurz could induce to bolt their party. To furnish a pretext for a bolt, an absurd and causeless quarrel was formented over the question of re-enfranchising the disfranchised ex-rebels. The legislature at its next preceding session had submitted to a vote of the people an amendment to the state constitution providing for the immediate removal of all political disabilities imposed by the constitution of 1801. Four Democrat was sure to vote for it, and it was certain to receive enough Republicans votes to secure its adoption by an overwholming majority. But there were many Republicans in the state, led by men like Senator Drake, Gov. McClurg, and Representatives Burdette and Loan, who were not of the opinion that gush was a good balsam for the wounds indicted by rebellion. They were in favor of freedom of opinion among Republicans on this question. They were confronted in the convention by a demand that the next should declare fisself in favor of the amendment, without respect to any man's right of private judgment.

FROSTRIPTIVE LIBERALISS.

This "liberal" demand came from Carl Schurz, the head conspirator, in the debate on the platform. He did not wait to see whether the convention would over hyrestening a disruption of the party. His resolution declared that the Republican party "cordially indoreed" the enfranchising amendments "removing all disqualifications," and concluded with the words: "We earnessly recommend them to the people for their approval and adoption." In his speech he said:

"It therefore declare in my own name, and in the name of my friends, that this is our

people for their approval and adoption." In its speech he said:

"It therefore declare in my own name, and in the name of my friends, that this is our platform. Some such platform will go before the veople of this sate at the next election, and a candidate will go before the people for their suffrages who does not by his own opinions, by his associations, and by his record, give the lie towhat is declared in the platform upon which he is nominated."

Here was a word and a blow with the blow first. The aword drawn and the saddbard thrown away—a new purty formed, and its candidate selected, in advance of any expression of opinion on the subject which had been arranged as the ground for quarrel. The resolution proposed as a substitute declared for the removal of distabilities "as soon as it can be

done with safety to the state," and concluded as follows:

"We concur in the propriety of the legislature having submitted to the whole people of the state the question whether such time has now arrived, upon which question we recognize the right of any member of the party to vote his honest convictions."

THE BOLT.

The adoption of this reasonable submitted was the signal for the premeditated bolt, and, headed by Schurz, the minerity receded from the convention and became the Liberal Republican party of Missent. The sole ground for this factions conduct was that the convention refused to dictate to the members of the Republican party how they should vote on a constitutional amendment, upon the wisdom of which there was at least a right to differ. Never was the arbitrary power of the political convention menime invoked for an tyrannical a purpose as it then was by Carl Schurz; never was so addedues an attempt more righteously rebuked.

Mr. Schurz endesvored to justify his course,

was so audacious an attempt more rigiticously rebuted.

Mr. Schurz endeavored to justify his course, in a speech in the Senate at the next session, by a claim that the resolution of the national convention of 1898, above quoted, was a piedge which the resolution was merely intended to carry out. But a comparison of the two at once refuse him. The inference to be drawn from his very attenuated argument is that he had a concealed purpose in offering his amendment at the national convention in 1895—a purpose never made plain until, in 1870, he attempted to use it as a wedge with which to split the Republican party. It comained no word institying him in setting himself up as the judge of the time when "the sacty of the loysi people" would shuff of universal amnesty. And especially it did not refer the subject to such a coefficient as he was then engaged in promoting.

The boiling ilberals nominated Gratz Brown The bolding liberals nominated Gratz Brown

In promoting.

The boiling liberals nowlinated Gratz Brown for governor, and the Democrats wildly supported him. Schurz and Brown led the cealition canvass Prake, McClurg, Burdette, and other able men led the Republican side. Brown was elected. From that time Senator Schurz was in the opposition during the remainder of his term.

I have though this recital worth the making for the reason already stated—that it was the political machine thus created in Missouri that mode the call for the convention which nominated Bornes Greeley for President. It was a worthy herald of that motley body.

How THEN WRIELLIBERAL.

The liberality of the Liberals was all toward the Democrats They could not bear to see any repression of the spirit of liberty which that party repressued. They nover preached to Democrats the law of love toward Rapublicans. Their charity worked only one way. They were like those northern peace advocates of bell, after the war began, who could not abide the shedding of the blood of those brothers, unless it was the blood of those brothers, unless it was the blood of those brothers who were on the Union side.

Nor could their great specialist in corruption disease discern any aliment among the Democracy. If the corruption which had runfled during the administration of Johnson for four years had tainted with disease the Democrating party which supported him and enjoyed his patronage, Dr. Schurz could discover no symptom of it, in 1872.

PLAINES EVIDENT SYMPATHY WITH THEM.

Mr. Riaine undertakes to sum up the causes which led to the Liberal bot of 1872. He says

tions of policy that arose. and on an other questions of policy that arose, without, in the least, similaring their relations with the President, or disturbing the harmony of the party by so much as a jar. He says "the administration of President He says "the administration of President Grant in some of its public measures had furnished protexts, and in some of its political dispensations had supplied reasons, for discoutent in various Republican quarters." He recites some of these, and while he does not attempt to separate the "reasons" from the "pretexts," he makes himself so much the apologist of the self-styled Liberais that it is lard to believe he was kept out of their ranks by any higher motive than prudence. He certainly wishes now to be considered friendly to such of them as survive, always excepting the beldest and ablest of them—Carl Schurz.

He then states the indictment they presented against the President as their warrant for describing the Republican party. He says:

"THE LIBERALS" COMPLAINTS.

"The Liberals vigorously denounced what they characterized as the military rule of Gen. Grant. They criticised and condemned the personal phases of the administration; they repeated the Democratic charge that it was grasping undue power; they decried the channels through which its indicate was felt in the south; they complained that its patronage was appropriated by loaders inimical to themselves; they saw a strong organization growing up, with its center in the senate, and combining the great states from which they were offensively excluded. The deposition of Scinator Summer from the chairmanship on foreign relations had estranged him and allenated his friends."

Of the truth or fallity of this arraignment THE LIBERALS' COMPLAINTS. Of the truth or falsity of this arraignment Mr. Blaine has not a word to say.

Mr. Blaine has not a word to say.

THE ANSWER TO THEM.

The performance of clerical services at the white boose by Gen, Grant's wife's brother, an army officer, and by his trusted army friends and former staff officers, Babcock and Porter, with no other than their regular army pay, furnished the sole basis for Sumn "a nonsonsical gaseonade about "military rui...

The charge of "grapping undue power" was not only without foundation, but the reverse had been shown to be true. Summer denounced him for not sending a commission to San Domingo without authority of Congress, but Grant said he had no power, and waited for that authority. A word from him would have substituted war for arbitration with Great Britain and made him stronger politically than the supremest monarch in Europe.

Through what "channels" was the influence of the administration felt at the south except the Republicans who had been sent from there by the people to either house of Congress?

What lenders were "iminical" to the Liberals, and on what grounds; and of what "patronage" were those civil scruice reformers so coverous?

What "great states" were combined and what did their senators attempt except to reput the bruial assenter made in season and out of season upon the President? And how much of a deprivation was it to the liberal isades to be excluded from a share in that work."

How could Mr. Summer have been estranged by being left of the never was deponed from the food of the Fantae committee on fortigin relations in March, 1571, when, as the records 1 have guiced show, he had monthe before untered the grossest calumnles against the President on the foor of the Sausto, and was not on speaking terms with him?

NEW YORK ERPULICAN POLYTICE. THE ANSWER TO THEM.

NEW YORK REPULICAN POLITICS. SEW YORK REPULIDAN POLITICS.

But the state of New York was another distracting element. There, says Mr. Blaine, "the personal currents were especially impriced." Mr. Consilling had acquired greater influence than Mr. Fenton, and under his lead Mr. Greeley had been defeated in 1870 for the guternatorial nomination.

In 1871 came what Mr. Blaine terms "a declaive trial of strength between two divisions." Two delegations presented themselves for admission to the state convention. He says:

"Mr. Evoton enided his nurisans from the mission to the state convention. He says:

"Mr. Fenton guided his partisans from the promeil chamber through ready Houseants. On, for consuling was upon the floor of the construction, and took command in person. After several persussive appeals the convention was about to compromise the difficulty, and admit both delignations with an equal voice of and vote when Mr. Conking took the floor, and by a powerful speech succeeded in changing its purpose. Upon his resolute call the February floor, and of the party organization.

Conking September 1 for the convention, and of the party organization.

Conking September 1 in the control of the convention, and of the party organization.

This successful is directly the apposite of that small exercising the same event by Mr. Conkling

in his Cooper Institute speech of 1872 (pamphilet copy, page 27). He said : in his Cooper Institute speech of 1872 (pamphiet copy, page 27). He said:

"The succeeding year (1871) brought the same attempt to carry the state convention against the national administration. Again Terminary men and money, volumes of 7r-2 against the national state convention overlooked the primarise in vain. The convention overlooked the first state of the colling in the convention of the state convention upon the reconstitution of the state convention upon the reconstitution of the state convention. The primarise the party should be one. Here was the rub; the party should be one. Here was the rub; the party should be one. Here was the rub; the party should be one. Here was the rub; the party should be one. Here was the rub; the party should be one who have since thrown at the realist and revealed themselves as described were determined then to divide and destroy the party. They meant then to wreet the state from President Grant and to pave the way for a contesting delegation to the national convention, if they could not by some artifice sales the delegation itself. The good sense of the convention firstrated the scheme, and then came the sorry theariest of a secsion from the convention, led by factionals who have been in turn the friends of all parties, and the betrayers of all.

Choose attiween the two.

CHOOSE RETWEEN THE TWO.

Here are contradictory statements of a scene in the New York state convention—one related by Mr. Blaine, who was not there, and who gives the bollers version of it, as though that was undisputed history; the other by Mr. Conkiling, who was a prominent participator, and must know exactly what was done. Blaine says the "compromise" to admit both delegations "with an equal votce and vote" was defeated under the lead of Mr. Conkiling; Mr. Conkiling says the convention "almitted both sets of delegates" expressly to avoid giving the Greeley-Fenton men the pretext they wanted for a bott.

HOW TWEED'S DOWNFALL INJURED THE LIBERAL HOW TWEED'S DOWNFALL INJURED THE LIBERAL

wanted for a bolt

How TWEEP's DOWNFALL INJURED THE LIBERAL

CAUSE.

Mr. Blaine attributes Regulations success that
year to the expeaure of the "polossal frauda
and robberles" of the "Tweed ring," which
is his way of saying that his boilting rilends of
the Greeley faction would have succeeded in
throwing the state to the Domocrats but for
this piece of bad luce. "The inexpected success of lNT, crowning the triumph of the state
convention," he says, "fally confirmed the
power of Mr. Conkling as the leader of the
party in New York."

This was more than Liberal flesh and blood
could best. That the Republican party should
have been bearen at every state election from
1950 to 1871 under the lead of Festion and
Greeley, and then be led to victory by Mr. Coukling, was sad indeed. Says the historian:

"Mr. Greeley and his followers, already opposed to the national administration, now
gave way to a still more unrestrained hostility.
All the antipathy which they full for their
antagonists in the state was transferred to the
President. They ascribed their defeat to the
President. They ascribed their defeat to the
President. They ascribed their defeat to the
Convention, or their defeat by the Republican
party at the polls, which thus exasperated
them? And how had federal power been
made oppressive to them? They had made no
complaint of the interference by federal officers in their own behalf the previous year,
when the whole political power of the New
York custom house was brought to bear in the
fruitless effort to nominate Mr. Greeley for
governor.

GREELEVITES ALL FOR ORANT WHEN FED WITH

REELEVITES ALL FOR GRANT WHEN PED WITH

ORECLEVITES ALL FOR ORAST WHEN FED WITH FROILS.

They lived and moved and had their being on lederal patronage during the first year of Grant's first administration, and in his name attempted to do many wonderful works. Mr. Fenton paid assidnous court to the President, and claimed to be his special champion in the Senate. Mr. Conkling did noither. Mr. Penton favored the repeal of the tenure-of-clice law. Mr. Conkling opposed it to the end. Mr. Fenton was forward in advocating a repeal of the leaw which prevented A. T. Stewart from becoming Secretary of the Transury. Mr. Conkling secretary of the Transury. Mr. Trenton's recommendation, because they were his friends, although this reason was never the Proxident's reason, nor known by him to be Mr. Fenton's reason, nor known by him to be Mr. Fenton's reason, her known by him to be Mr. Fenton's reason, her known by him to be Mr. Fenton's research the proximal in 1871, were the very men who had been his most obsequious, thick and thin supporters for the year during which they had been without competition in the greaty appropriation of the federal spoils. Their own recklessness brought them to great. They advised some appointments which brought scandal upon the administration, and the President began to suspect them wanting either in sense or homesty. Thencebraward he extended the sources from which to seek information. The state convention of 150 femined to make Mr. Greeley its candidate for governor. The Republican party was slaughtured that year by the friends of those gentlemen.

BLAINE EXPLAINING FOR THE LIBERALS.

But in 1871, as we have seen, the Republican party triumphed without them and despite

BLAINE EXPLAINING FOR THE LIBERALS.
But in 1871, as we have seen, the Republican party triumbied without them and despite their opposition. Stong by Republican success, Mr. Illaine tells us that "the indictament which they had long been franaing was made more severe from their renewed personal disappointment." He says:

"Republicans of prominence in other states either had similar grievances or shared the same view of the tendency at Washington. The discontent with the national administration was stimulated and increased by powerful Journals like the New York Tribune, the Chicago Tribune, and the Cincinnail Osamerful Journals like the New York Tribune, the Chicago Tribune, and the Cincinnail Osamerful, Journals like the New York Tribune, the Chicago Tribune, and the Cincinnail Osamerful, Journals like the New York Tribune, the Chicago Tribune, and they were left to determine whether they would remain in the party and acquiecce in what they were left to determine whether they would remain in the party and acquiecce in what they were unable to provent, or whether they would remain in the party and acquiecce in what they were unable to provent, or whether they would remain in the party and acquiecce in what they were unable to provent.

Their embarrassment certainly was very

Their embarrrassment certainly was very great. Their hue and cry against Grant had only operated to arouse the masses of the party to his defense and to their attor humiliation. Never had so many officers communded so beggarly a number of troops. They had falled to earry a township in the United States, for everywhere county and state conventions instructed for Grant. In Mr. Sumer's own ward in Boston he was unable to command a single Republican vote in support of his master passion—hatred of Grant.

stracted for Grant. In Mr. Summer's own ward in Boston he was unable to command a single Republican vote in support of his master passion—hatred of Grant.

BLAINE SAYS THEY HAD TO DO AS THEY DID. But not only were the "Liberals" embarrassed. "They were," says Mr. Blaine, 'thus driven by events to extend into the national field the political experiment which had been successfully underfaken in the state of Missouri." In such holiday terms Mr. Blaine relates the growth of the miscrable little faction of siander and hate which collected itself together for the purpose of putting the Republican party of the nation to death, because it had with substantial unanimity indignantly rebuked their wantoc calcunites against the bravest of soldiers, the wisset of rulers, and the best of citizens, and had given them notice that he should again be elected President. Why did he not tell the truth and say that arrogant, selfish, and self-assumed leadership had been taught the truth of that saying of the wise man, "Pride gooth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall."

REAL GRIEVANCES OF THE LIBERAL ERADERS. Mr. Summer was so swollow with concell and so enraged at any obstacle to his slightest wish that he quarreled with the President over the question of two appointments to office. There are doubtless some people who believe that he opposed the acquisition of San Domingo on high considerations of public duty, but the calcunny and vitureration, with which he fought were the weapons of personal spite only. A Massachusetts Republican, well informed on such matters, told me, at the time of these events, that if the President had allowed Mr. Summer to control the mission to Greece and the marshability of Massachusetts there would have been no breach between them. Such was the lofty spirit which animated a renowmed leader in turning his back upon the professions of Liverina was one office. Could not remain a Republican men of office, could not remain a Republican of one office, and not survive the President's refusal to

erty.

But enough has been said to remind the reader of what he must have known at the time, but may long since have forgotten, of the stees which led up to the spoils convention of 1872, composed mainly of merceparies and mal-1872. composed mainly of mercenaries and mal-contents, the former hungering for spolls, under the mame of references, and the latter threating for vengennes on Grant, under the name of Libersis. My object in recalling it all is to give emphasis to Mr. Blaine's whitewashing chapter of the affair, written, no doubt, to soothe some of the engineers, who are now among his chief trumpeters. THE SOREHEAD CONVENTION AND ITS WORK.

THE SOREHEAD CONVENTION AND ITS WORK.
It now come to the convention itself and Mr.
Blaine's comments upon its action. It adopted
a platform intended to capture Republicans,
and yet to make it possible for the Democrats
to indorse it. It was written in honoyed
phrase, and strictly within the rules of propriety. Mr. Blaine says "It aimed to be Republicanism tone and principle, only marking
out the path on which liberal thought diverged
from what was recognized as the ruling Republican tendencies."

"Liberal thought" and "Republican tendencies!" How gently our presidential candencies!" How presidential by destroying
the party which imbated upon his leadership.
Summer's "liberal thought" and Grant's "Republican tendencies!" How painful it must
have been to a man of Blaine's broad and
was "sided character to be tied down to narrow Republican tendencies in the presence of
liberal thought.

BLAINE ONTO THEIR ABOVE OF GRANT, But it did not suit his purposes to make any

mention in his history of the venomous and singlescess address, with the steach of which the convention political antrophic his convention political the political antrophic is that time. In this widress they uncorked the bottes of their worth and making excessed of their mortal history of Grant. Their villeral thought's of an "diverged from ruling Republican tendencies" as to declare that the Fresident had "mod his high office for personal ender, had "need his high office for personal ender, had "need his or personal ender, had "need his public service as a machinery of corruption," had interfered with "tyrannical arrogancy" in state politics; had "newarded with influential and lucrative offices men who had acquired his favor by valuable pressuts," and had "shown himself deplorably unequal to the task imposed upon him by the necessities of the country." (NeTherson's Hand Book of Polities for 1872 p. 293.)

This wholesale defautation of Oon, Grant was not overlooked by Mr. Rikins. He simply emitted thin the interests of those of his present loud partisans who were responsible for it.

The convention nominated Horace Greeley and Mr. Schurz's friend, Gratz Browz.

On the Stet of May, thirty days later, and five days before the assentaling of the Republican convention at Philadelphia, Mr. Sumner deliged the Senate with an ourpouring of imprecations, adjectives, and explicives, saturated with venom, and aimed at Grant. This finds no mention in the history before me. If the tenth part of that been true it would, by contrast, have redeemed the character of the blackest villain and the most hateful tyrant that ever lived, and lighted up the pages of history whereon their awnideeds are recorded. After he had finished the saked a hother wenter five, of Nevetal if he did not think "Grawni" would "withdraw,"

The autional convention of the Republican party unanimously neminated Grant.

party unanimously nominated Grant.

Thus the soft-styled Liberals asked the people of the United States to say either that Grant was a base, corrupt, and traitorous tyrant, or that they were unmittgated liars and libelors. The people found no difficulty in making the decision. They gave Grant twenty-nine states, with 26 electoral votes, and his onemies its states, with 6 electoral votes. It Groeley's and Fenton's state, New York, they gave Grant over 13,000 majority; in Sumner's rate, Massachusetts, more than 74,000 majority; in Trumbull's state, Illinois, more than 74,000 majority in Trumbull's state, Illinois, more than 74,000 majority and in the country at large a majority of over three quarters of a million.

Liberal Reads, AND READERS CONFILANCE.

This blow upon the brazen checks of the THE ISSUE AND THE RESULT.

of over three quarters of a million.

Lineral Brans, AND HLAINE'S CONFLIANCE.
This blow upon the brazen cheeks of the
"Liderais" did not dash them a jot. As soon
as the votes were counted they made a rush
for the Republican eamp, and have ever since
been labering to make the world believe
that their bott in 1872 was justified
by the bad character of Gen. Grant,
Whitelaw Rold is their general-in-chief
by virtue of his control of the Tribuse,
Mr. Blaine and Gen. Reid are the Damon and
Pythias, the Sisuses twins, of half-breed Republican politics. I shall show the patien
people who may read this review to the end
how faithfully Mr. Blaine follows Mr. Reid,
adhering to him even when the latter was advertising in the Tribuse for a Brutus to assassinate Grant for having dared to interfere for
the prevention of bloodshed in Louislana in
1875 in a White League rebellion.
Next in order will be Mr. Blaine's history of
Congress during Grant's second term. I will
reserve for a final summary many things in
both terms of which mention has been wholly
omitted by him.

"The American Judic," Alice Harrison will be at the New National all next week.

Count Alberto de Foresta, secretary of the Italian legation; Rev. Father Ryan, and Col. Corkhill have arranged an interview Col. Corkhill have arranged an interview with District Attorney Worthington for the purpose of having Anjonio Nardello's sentence commuted to life imprisonment. With a view of getting from Nardello the names of his accomplices, the consultation has been agreed upon. Should be give the information, it is likely that a recommendation of the state of the second part of the s tion will be given by the attorney for his imprisonment for life.

Do Nor miss to read the bargains of the Com-

Clay Pigeon Shooting. At the regular weekly match of the Capital City Gun Club, held yesterday, the following scores were made:

find that it means A. Kaufman. Read be-low the title and a certain consequence will result, namely, your specify departure to the combination stores of the said A. K., 1241-45 Eleventh street southeast.

GOUT, a painful disease affecting principally the fibrous tissues about the smaller joints, ha various anmes, according to the parts affected as podissa, when in the feet, citivassa, when in the feet citivassa, when in the leads of some other part, rub with Salvation Oli at once. It annihilates pain. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Special Notices

NOTICE.—THE MASTER BUILDERS'
Association and all delegates to the
Master Mechanics' Association will meet TODAY (SATURDAY) at 2 o'clock p. m., in rooms DAY (SATURDAY) at 20 clock p. m., larous 3 and 5 Corecoran building. A full attendance is requested, as importar susiness will demand the attention of all cor serned. ROBT, L. FLEMING, President. Thos. J. Kiso, Secretary.

McKENDREE M. E. CHURCH, MASS ave, bet, 6th and 19th sts. N. W.—Rev. HERDERT RICHARDSON, Pastor, 11 a. m. The Knowledge of Friends After Death;" Sp. h., sermon to young men, "The Best Pay." ats free and public invited. Sunday school

m., sormon to young men. The Best Pay. Seats free and public invited. Sunday school. 2:20 a. m.

THE FOURTH BAPTIST CHURCH, on R st., bet. 12th and 13th sts. N. W., will have an all-day meeting on NEXT SUNDAY, MAY 16. This meeting is held all day for the purpose of raising money to pay the debt on said church. And we hope that our many friends all over the city, and especially those who are living around about us, will come in on Sunday and help us. This church has done her part in changing the name of the place from Heil's Bottom to the heautiful Paradles of Earth, where the angels dwell with the sons and daughters of men: where some of our best citizens live, who ten or fifteen years no were afraid to walk the streets. The Rev. Mr. Welth, pastor of the A. M. E. Church, corner of 10th and R sis, N. W., will preach at 11 o'clock a. m. The Rev. Dr. R. S. Laws will preach at 3 o'clock p. m. The Rev. Watter Brooks, pastor of the 10th street Baptist Church, will preach at 3 o'clock p. m. Our pastor, Rev. R. Johnson, will be present to assist the brethren.

**The Street Haptist Church, Mr. Dr. R. S. Laws of the Church, and the street Baptist Church, will preach at 3 o'clock p. m. Our pastor, Rev. R. Johnson, will be present to assist the brethren.

**The Street Haptist Church, Mr. Dr. R. S. Garden, Mr. Dr. Mr.

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WASHINGTON, D. C. All persons desiring help, skilled or commo: labor, can be furnished promptly, in numbers to suit, by making application by mail or at the office of the Company,

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Aspecialty is made in supplying labor to

should register the rname, address, and kind of employment desired at the office. For further particulars, address NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT CO., 407 Tenth Street Northwest,

H. PRICE WILLIAMS, Manager. square, Washington, D. C., gives special attention to diseases of the nervous system, spinal curvatures, and Potts's Disease. Telephone call 445.

WANTED-EMPLOYMENT. WANTED - AN EXPERIENCED BOOK

WANTED-BY TWO COLORED GIRLS WANTED—A LADY WITH PHOTOGLASS

Wreferences wishes a position of trust
hotel in country preferred. Address MISS 6.
B., Republican office.

FOR RENT-1215 G ST. N. W.-FUR-nished rooms on istant 2d floors; southern exposure; summer raiss.

FOR RENT-VERY FLEASANT FRONT room on 2d floor, with hearth Lorder. H., Republican Office.

Wantes—BY A LADY, ENVELOPES TO address at \$1 per 1,000, or other writing. Address SCRIRE, Republican Office.

1-45

WANTES—SOBBING IN CABINET, CARporter, and other work in wood, and packing by a compictorit and steady hand. Address ONE MAN. Republican Office.

1-24 From on 2d floor, with board; terms reasonable, 1104 L at. N. W.

FOR RENT-2 FURNISHED ROOMS IN family of Jantalus, price very molerate; breakfast if desired. No. 1337 Columbia st., near R. I. ave. WANTED—COMPETENT YOUNG LADY stenographer and caligraph operator deares good position; excellent experience best of references given. Address STENOGIA PHER, Box 61, Brattleboro, Vt. apid-stath

WANTED---HELP. W ANTED-6 WOMEN TO GO TO NEW York city as house cleaners; also a good woman to do general housework; wages, \$40 per month. A head waster and cook for a first-class hotel good wages; out of the city. Cal-ligomediately at 67 18th st. N. W. 2-15 WANTED - A FIRST-CLASS CATERER

V for a dining room and kitchen in central location, first-class house with boarders; refer-ences required. Address, M. M., Republican office. WANTED—IF YOU WANT EMPLOY—
ment of any kind call between 9 and 6 c'clock at Williams's Supply Office, 495 7th st.
N. W., 2d floor.

WANTED—A ROY IN A PENSION ATterney's office; one having some knowledge of the business preferred. Address, stating wages, Box 488, City Postoffice.

2-15 WANTED-AT 1421 K ST. N. W., A COL-ored chambermald; references required,

W ANTED-GOOD AGENTS CAN MAKE St per day selling Blessil's Inhaler. Call on Thisself, between 9 and 12 o' clock to-day only, at Howard House.

WANTED --- ROOMS. W ANTED-TWO UNFURNISHED OR partly furnished rooms for gentleman and wife location northwest; permanent, Address PERMANENT, Republican Office, 4-15 WANTED --- MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED-POWER PRINTING PRESS, make and price, ARTEMUS, Republican Office, 5-18 O'15 WANTED—13,000—I WILL PAY S100 PER month for five months for the use of \$1,000; real estate security. Address STEW— ARD, Republican Office.

THE NEW POST BUILDING. FOR RENT-Sindies, Offices, and Lodge of Society Booms. There are yet vacant in the New Fost Building some well-lighted rooms. suitable for Lodges and Societies.

Also, soveral well-lighted rooms eligible for Arists' Studios; also, two rooms fitted for light manufacturing, with or without steam power. Otiselevator runsday and night. Ap

BOARDING.

A PRIVATE PAMILY HAVING ONE GEN-A tteman boarder would like another accompled by the other semi-occupied by the other semi-ternam, location one stars from patent office; references required. Address, V. V. Hepublican office. https://doi.org/10.1001/j. WELL FURNISHED ROOMS ON 21-FLOOR, en suite or single, with first class table

DEPARTMENT EMPLOYES WILL FIND IT to their advantage to take their meals at "the old reliable," the American House, Pa-ave., cor. 7th st.; reasonable rates and seasons able hours. Call or write for circular. ja22-tf

SUMMER BOARDING:

MRS. DELIA HOWARD, UPPERVILLE, Va., has lest completed her cottage, and is prepared to receive summer boarders; the house is complete in all its departments, and terms reasonable. Parties desiring beard by the day, week, or month address Mrs. DELIA HOWARD, Upperville, Va., box 55. myl sim The Boston Herald regards Alice Harrison as "one of the few soubrettes on the American stage who can be naturally and offectively funny."

Wonders.

Look for the word in our columns. It is in big letters. You will not be surprised to find that it means A. Kaufman. Read be-find that it means A. Kaufman. Read be-projector.

HOWABD, Upperville, Val. 50x S., myl series in HOWABD, Upperville, Prince William Control S., SWAYZE, Minnieville, Prince William Control S., SWAYZE, Minnievil

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FERRY'S PLACE, 907 little ST. N. W., NEAR I.—First-class restaurant and saloon, for the accommodation of ludies and gentlemens all the delicacles of the season always on hand, choice wines, liquors, beer, and clgars. JERR ROBINSON, proprietor. JAMES L. THOMAS, CATERER AND walter, 1612 16th st. N.W. Orders for diamer parties, lunches, and receptions promptly at-tended to. First-class table board. mhill-s-tf PHILADELPHIA HOUSE RESTAURANT and salcons, P. B. MEREDITH, proprietor, A and salcons, P. B. MEREDITH, proprietor 548 Pa. av. N. W. Fresh oysters twice a week from Norfolk. Keeps the best table the market affords. mbi3-s-tf

H. DOSTON, HOUSE BUILDER, R. pairing attended to. Houses sold on the installment plan by a small cash paymer. Persons dealing further, particulars can call 915 9th st. DURGESS & SHEPHERD, THE BEST hair cutters in the city. We keep all sood worknup—16 that cannot be beaten. Also, fine bathing parlors, cor. 8th and D sta. S. W. Washington, D. C. Fine cirars and behacco.

I IME KILN CLUB HOUSE, 1632 tiru ST.
I.N. W.-A fashlonable resert for contlement refreshments always on hands at sonable

RAINEY & CHEW, RETAIL DE L. Wood and Coal of all kinds, et. N. W., Washington, D. C. Ar., promptly attended io. Wood and coal plank floor and under cover.

S. J. GASS & CO., 516 9th st. N. W. Transact business relating to Real Estate, Rents, Leans, and Insurance. my6-im T. J. O'CONNELL, BAR. AND RESTAU-rant, No. 39 H st. N. E., Washington, D. C. Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, and Beer, Ale, and Forter on Draught. apd-tf

J. L. KERVAND, 1012 PA. AVE.—ENGRAV-ling plate, 51; 59 visiting cards from same plate 45c, 109 visiting cards from plate, 75c. Crests and monograms stamped in colors.

GRAY & CLARKSON, BOOK AND JOE Printers, 889 Pa. ave. (Globe Building) DRAWING AND PAINTING.—THE BEST and cheapest place to learn drawing and painting is at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, corner 7th and E 848, N. All commercing immediately will be received at half-price; children's Saturday class 20 per year; classes after 4 o'clock for those in the departments.

Mylo-lit. I. ALEXANDER, THE EXPERT OPTICIAN, G EO. F. MCAVOY, PLUMBER, 147H AND

SAM'S RESTAURANT, 6rit ST. AND PA. ave. Best oysters in city. H. CHESLEY (B. H. WARNER, SPECIAL Partner), J. H. CHESLEY & CO., 1004 F st. K. W. Hardware, stove repairs, and house fur-nishing scods. A WNING MAKER-R. C. M. BURTON, 434 9th st. N. W. Reception canonics and

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Baggage delivered to all parts of the city, rediroads steamboars, &c. Furniture, sewing machines, type-writers, &c., carefully removed. Trunks taken to any part of the house without extra charge. Persons returning to the city can leave their checks at either office.

Order: 1008 Pst. N. W. Branch officer: 6th and B siz. N. W., basement Howard House; Duckett's Pharmacy, cor. Fa. av. and 25d st. N. W.; &S O st. N. W.; Fank Pitsar & Co., druggist, cor. East Capitol and 5th sts. S. E. JOHN C. HAWLEY.

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Leaves 7th st. Wher chally tognost Sunday) for MOUNT VERNON.
At 19 c'clock 8. m.: returning, reaches Washington about 2:30 p. m.

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FOR RENT-LARGE AND BEAUTIFU

POR RENT-010 NEW YORK AVE, LARGIE alry fooms, handsomely furnished; 2d and 3d floors; en suite or single. 7.18

T GR RENT WITH BOARD BEAUTIFUL 1st and 2d floors, connecting; both recome private family, no children; references changed. No. 512 18th at. N. W. 7-15

FOR RENT-UNFURNISHED ROOMS with water and gas, at 1611 7th st. N. W. reference required. 7-17

FOR RENT—A NICE 3-ROOM HOUSE, ALL improvements, 1202 O et. N. W., will be vacant 15th instant. By the owner, 3tl D at. 8. W., or A. K. Brown, 1309 F st. N. W., 7-17

FOR RENT-ONE LARGE, REAUTIFULLY south front, all conveniences, with board; ref-erences required. 1411 Nat. 8, W. 7-20

FOR RENT-FURNISHED ROOM, 48; COOR location: no children; references ax changed, 1720 14th st. N. W. 7-15

FOR HENT-ONE NICELY FURNISHED front room; sullable for a gentleman or married couple; private family. Apply at 818 17th et. S. W.

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FOR RENT-PLEASANTLY FURNISHED Process; summer rates gentlemen or gen-emen and wives preferred. Tot loth st. N. W. 7-15

POR RENT-920 17th ST., OF TOSTE PAR-regut Square, furnished or unfurnished rooms; on suite or single, with or without board.

FOR HENT-DELIGHTFUL FURNISHER good board, 1321 N st., cor, Vermont ave.

FOR RENT.-HOUSES OR RENT-AT EM D ST. N. W., BRICE A house, 8 rooms: modern convenience hear city hall sud new pension office; rent so Apply at 804 11th st. N. W. 6-18

POR RENT - NO. 1811 STI. St. N. W.

A dwelling 9 rooms, with stable, front and back yard; good location. For key and particulars apply at 1118 9th st.

FOR RENT - FURNISHED MODERN 3-

story basement and attle house, is rooms, bath rooms; tully furnished throughout; K st, near Farragut Square; rare opportunity to secure a beautiful bounc; occupation at one or in the fall; as preferred. For permit and par-ticulars address OWNER, Republican Office.

FOR RENT-MISCELLANEOUS

BETHEL HALL, M ST. BET. loru and form sts. can be rented for public gatherings and enternalmments. Apply to WM. BECKET, mb25-sif.

POR SALE-4 DESIRABLE LOTS FRONT-ing on 20th st. N. W., at a bargain, if sold immediately. 1821 F. LOWE& KINTZ. 8 18

FOR SALE-A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE LOWE & KINTZ, 1921 Fet. S-15

T OR SALE-A DESIRABLE 38TORY brick residence, with 2-dory bace building: 18 rooms: modern improvements first class; and elegantly located. Apply 3-19 N st. 8-18

POR SALE-FORTY THOUSAND FISH OF Ground, convenient to Government Printing and Pension offices, on easy term WALKER & WILSON, 1996 P st. N. W. 8-18

POR SALE—FOUR VERY NICE BUILDING
Lots on Freuch st. N. W. 7589, 756, per
g. foot. WALKER & WILSON, 1936 F st. N.
8.18

W. 8-18

FOR BALE-VERY PRETTY FARM OF thirty acres eight room house; all necessary outbuildings large vineyard, apole orchard, Ac.; six miles from Washington on Motropolitan Branch railroad, near station, only \$5,000. WALKER & WILSON, 1003 Fet. N. W. 8-18

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—20 ST. N. E.

FOR SALE-P ST. N. W., BET. 6rit AND Thi eight-room brick; all modern im-provements; \$890 cash and balance mouthly payments; only \$3,800. WALKER & WILAON, 1066 F St. N. W.

Fost, N. W.

Fost, SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—GROCERY
and provision store, with a retail fluor
fluores; doing a good business: ill health the
cause for selling. Address J. W., Republican
Office.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, and stable: 29 by 22; 4,000 feet of ground; price: \$10,000. Apply at 440 M st. N. W. 8-20

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON 12rn ST. N.W. 20 by 35 each to alley; 65 cents per foot it sold at once. Inquire 945 O st. N.W., after p. m. 8-15

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Tencil and oil colors. Sketching from nature.
Terms, Sper mouth, or \$1 per inson, of two hours, twice a week, at students' residences. Long experiencer references. Address, this office, SEATON BONOHO, artist.

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RUSTEES' SALE,

rooms commanding a beautiful outlook or; choice table board in the house; rem omer rates. 1324 16th st. 7-21

EXCURSIONS. HISTORICAL EXCURSION TO THE BAT-TLEFIELDS -07-

-: ANTIETAM:-

and Miller SOUTH MOUNTAIN, Inder the amptees of Roctety Ist Army Corps

Reunion on the battlefields of MONDAY AND TUESDAY, MAY 17 AND 1 (Via Paltimore & Oblo Railroad.)

Baltimore Passenger will leave Camden Station 7:20 a. m.

Special Train will leave Washington 8:30 a. m Returning, train will leave Keedysviile at

7 p. m. ROUND TRIP\$2.00

TICKETS GOOD FOR TWO DAYS And Good to Beturn on all Regular Trains

Washington Ticket Offices—619 and 1351 Pa. ave. and B. and O. Depot. Baltimore Ticket Offices—Cor. Baltimore and Calvert siz. and Camben Station. POR RENT -INFURNISHED, TWO LARGE cool rooms and porch; M floor; fresh paper and parit; closel, both, and gast suitable for housekeeping; no children. It is that N. W. 7-15 COOK'S EXCURSIONS FOR RENT-WITH BOARD, UHEERFUL

EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA! Programmes.
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Passage Tickets by all lines of Steamers.
Cook's Excursionist, with maps, pubshed monthly, by mail for 10 cents. Addre THOMAS COOK & SON, mh27-sw2# 261 Broadway, N. Y. mh27-sw24t

NATURAL BRIDGE Fifth of the Eibridge Select Exemptions will go by Virginia Midland Ralifond, leaving Washington at 11 OCLOUK SATURDAY MORNING, and will be sent by special train from Lynchburg. This will give an opportunity to see the famous battle fields. Montredio, and Balcony Fells in the wonderful passage of the James litter through the Blue Eidge. Trip tiests, including all expenses, at low rates, procurable only of Miss STILLMAN, 1011 Mat. N. W. Hours from 1 to 9 p. m.

MARSHALL HALL

STEAMER W. W. CORCORAN FOR RENT-TWO PARTLY FURNISHED rooms; 2d floor; sluting room and bod room summer prices; references exchanged, 1-15 Will make daily excursions to Marshall Hall and Glymont, leaving at 10 a.m., arriving at Washington at 9 m. Gundays as per adver-ticement). The Gid Manor House at Marshall Hall fitted up with elegant reception rooms for ladies and gentlemen, and meals served a la-carto. FOR RENT-CHEAP, A VERY LARGE front room, newly furnished; 240-or, front log south; on corner, and very cool room for gentlemen. Apply at 345 Oct. N. W. 7-15 Fruit, milk, ice, ice cream, and innch sup-FOR RENT-NICE PURNISHED ROOMS, 1st and 36 floor; suitable for light house-keeping; herdies pass the door, 21ts G st. N.W. 7-15

lied exeuratements. Fare for round trip 25 cents. For charter apply to Steamer W. W. Corcoran. my6-6m

VALETTA M.-LETTER IN POSTOFFICE inv15-22

PINK ROSEBUD-MAKE ITSAME PLACE and time Monday or Tuesday. my 15-21

AN UNSURPASSED OFFORTUNITY FOR ANOIS OF THE INVISTMENT - WANTED-\$2,000, in whole or in part, for one of the most producted hyvestments over presented to the people of Washington, security ample. Address BO ANZA, Republican Office. in 12-38 M RS. IDA H. CORNELL IIAS REMOVED
M her place of business to 210 K st., where
the will be happy to see her lady friends and
customers; all dressmaking done with near
tees and durability, and a perfect if guaranteed. Parties desiring her services send postal
or call.

M 188 ALICE P. WILLIAMS, 1821 VT. av., fichionable dresunaker. Work done at private recidences if required; postar notices will receive attention. fed-set M ADANE FURSALL, LADIES HAIR Buresser, 1987 M st., West Washington, Hair citating and shampsoning nearly done, Combings made up in the latest style. 1627-e-tf

A BIG OFFEE TO INTRODUCE THEM, we will GIVE AWAY LOO Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P.O. and express offler at ance, The National Company, 28 Dep st., New York, octi-mwf-den

owest prices at WM. ROGERS'S, 321 Pa. ave mylt-m n. w. myli-fit
THE GENTLEMAN WHO HAS THE
"Transit Instrument" owned by C. H.
Blis, now deceased, will please return it to his
widow, at 215 N. Y. ave., Washington, D. C.
myli-fit

PARTIES DESTRING PIRST-CLASS ROOM Should call at the NATIONAL EMPLOY MENT CO., 407 10th st. my124f GENTLEMEN WHO KNOW AND APPRE clade a pure old Kentucky Whisky should use the celebrated "J. H. Catter," the oldest inest, and purest Whisky ever offered con-pulseurs in this circ hedded deather. cialty. For sale by N. H. JANNEY, 111 A BLE COURIER WILL PAY 1,000 FRANCS
to any one retains him position to trave A to any one retains him position to trave with American family in Europe. Address NEW YORK AND HALIFFORD PUBLISH-ING COMPANY, STATION F. apl-thstu2m

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR OBLITERATED, leaving no marks, My Electric needle method is positively the only remedy known for this hideous blemish. Mas. Dr. GABRIEL, 614 12th st., bet. Fand G. my10-lin ELEGANT CABINET PHOTOS, FINELY work: pleasing effects. LARDVISC, mys-im Photo, 927 Pa. ave., over VogCs. COME TO "THE HUB," 434 77H ST. N. W. Slatter Blue Flunnel Suits, 83,50; Men Cass. Suits, strictly all wool, 82,75. nsyl-lin

POR SILVERWARE, MUSICAL INSTRU-ments, clocks, or Books on small weekly or mouthly installments, go to GATELY & HASKELL, Room 4, 931 F st. N.W. apr25-1m THE FINEST GOLD AND SILVER
Watches can be bought on small weekly
or monthly payments by addressing F. A.,
Room 4. 231 F st. N. W. Business strictly confidential. RUSTEES SALE OF A VALUABLE PROP. ERTY LOCATED IN ALEXANDRIA COUN-TY, VA.

CLOCKS — ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND American, repaired by JAMES G. BATES, 658 Fa. av. east; send postal and he will call; perfect work guaranteed. noisyly TRUSTERS SALE OF A NAMADRIA COUNTY, VA.

ENTY LOCATED IN ALEXANDRIA COUNTY, VA.

By virtue of a deed of trust, dated May 2. A.

D. 1882, and recorded in Liber F. No. 4, folio 324, one of the land records of Alexandria county, state of Virginia, and at the vritten request of the party secure — erecurder, the undersymmetric folions of the party secure — erecurder, the undersymmetric problem and trustees for r of them) will sell at public ancient, and at the vritten request of the following research as the orders, on THURSDAY, MAY 29, A 1886, at 8 o'closek p. m., the following research state in Alexandria county, state of 7 gmina, to with all that piece or parcel of land ... off premises described in said deed of trust as part of Lat 17. of the "Mason Tract," containing seven acres, three roods, and sixteen poles, more or less.

Terms of sale cash. A deposit of \$190 required at the time of sale. Conveyancing and recording at cost of purchaser. Terms to be complied with in three days from date of sale, or property resold at cost and risk of purchaser after five days notice in some nowspaper published in Washington, D. U.

JAMES H. EMBRY.

LOUIS E. PHILLIPS. perfect work guaranteed.

COME TO "THE HUB," 454778 ST. N. W. for the latest styles of Ready-Made Clothing. No old stock. No shelf-worn "stickers." 66 LOVEYOU, DARLING, IN MY DREAMS.

New song, dedicated to all who love For sale at music stores and Brentano's.
anyshim

JUSTH'S OLD STAND," No. 619 D ST. N. W., buys Gents' Second Hand Clothing Note by mail promptly attended to.

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Travelers to Europe can receive all informs tion concerning sailing of steamers, rates of passage, &c., &c., of the following lines: North German Lloyd, New York, France, England, and Germany; North German Lloyd, Haltimore and Bremon

Hamburg-American Packet Company; Red Star Line, Antwerp: American Line, Liverpool Royal Neiherland Line, Rotterdam; Florio Rubattinno-Line, Mediterranean, By calling upon their agent,

Edward F. Droop, 925 Pennsylvania Avenue. fole Agent for Steluway & Son's Pianes.

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